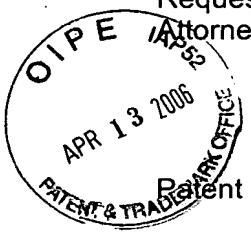


10/722 089



Patent No. 6,988,042  
Request for Cert. of Correction dated April 10, 2006  
Attorney Docket No. 4366-032255

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Patent No. : 6,988,042 Confirmation No. 7157  
Inventor : Choi et al.  
Issued : January 17, 2006  
Title : Method for Detecting Line-to-Line Fault Location in Power Network  
Examiner : Toan M. Le  
Customer No. : 28289

Certificate  
APR 17 2006  
of Correction

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION OF PATENT  
FOR PTO MISTAKE (37 C.F.R. 1.322(a))

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

ATTENTION: Decision and Certificate of Correction Branch  
Patent Issue Division

Sir:

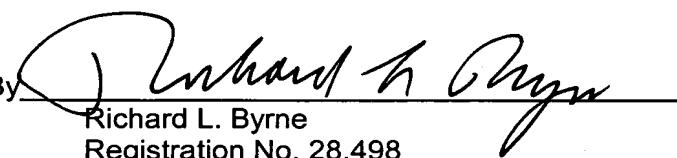
In accordance with 35 U.S.C. §254, we attach hereto Form PTO/SB/44 and a copy of proof of PTO's error and request that a Certificate of Correction be issued in the above-identified patent. The following error appears in the patent as printed:

Column 7, Line 17, Claim 4. "If" should read -- If --

Respectfully submitted,

THE WEBB LAW FIRM

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Page 1 of 1

PATENT NO. : 6,988,042  
APPLICATION NO. : 10/722,089  
ISSUE DATE : January 17, 2006  
INVENTORS : Choi et al.

It is certified that an error appears or errors appear in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

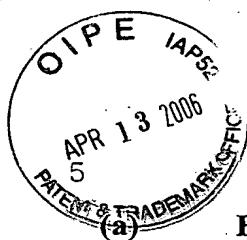
Column 7, Line 17, Claim 4. "If" should read -- If --

MAILING ADDRESS OF SENDER: The Webb Law Firm  
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This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.322, 1.323, and 1.324. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1.0 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-2450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Attention Certificate of Corrections Branch, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

*If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select Option 2.*

# METHOD FOR DETECTING LINE-TO-LINE FAULT LOCATION IN POWER NETWORK



## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### **Field of the invention**

The present invention relates to a method for detecting a line-to-line fault location in power network, and more particularly, detecting the line-to-line fault location with direct 3-phase circuit analysis without using a symmetrical component transformation, whereby even 10 in an unbalanced 3-phase circuit the line-to-line fault location can be accurately detected.

### **(b) Description of the Related Art**

Rapid growth of economy has resulted in large scale of power systems, and an excessive increase in transmission and distribution networks of electric power systems causes many kinds of faults by various causes. Transmission and distribution networks of electric power 15 systems are playing very important roles as the links between the power suppliers and the consumers. However, because most of lines are exposed to air, lightning, contact of animals or mal-functioning of protection devices causes many kinds of faults. When a line-to-line fault occurs, detecting a fault location rapidly and precisely separating the part of the network including the fault location from the rest part of the network until repairing the fault being 20 finished is very important to minimize power interruption rate and to provide highly reliable power supplying service and electric power of high quality.

Transformation of 3-phase networks to symmetrical component systems (symmetrical component transformation) is generally used in conventional methods for detecting the line-to-line fault locations. A 3-phase balanced network can be transformed to a symmetrical 25 component system, which has no coupling between sequences so that the systems of equation may be solved easily. In other words, diagonal sequence impedance matrices are obtained in case of the balanced networks, thus sequence voltage and current can be expressed without any coupling among the sequences.

The advantage of the above method is that it can be easily applied to a balanced network. 30 Zero sequence, positive sequence and negative sequence can be easily analyzed because they are not correlated, that is, there is no couplings, or equivalently, mutual impedances among

## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for detecting a line-to-line fault location in a power network comprising the steps of:

5 determining elements of a line impedance matrix and a load impedance matrix, and phase voltages and currents at a relay;

determining a line-to-line fault distance  $d$  by substituting said elements of said line impedance matrix and said load impedance matrix, and said phase voltage and current into a fault location equation based on direct circuit analysis;

10 wherein said fault location equation is derived from a model consisting of said phase voltage and current at the relay, a fault current, a fault resistance and the line-to-line fault distance;

wherein the model is based on the line-to-line fault between a-phase and b-phase and described by a model equation:

$$V_{Sa} - V_{Sb} = (1-d)((Zl_{aa} - Zl_{ba})I_{Sa} + (Zl_{ab} - Zl_{bb})I_{Sb} + (Zl_{ac} - Zl_{cb})I_{Sc}) + I_f R_f,$$

15 where,  $V_{Sabc} = [V_{Sa} \ V_{Sb} \ V_{Sc}]$ : phase voltage vector,  $I_{Sabc} = [I_{Sa} \ I_{Sb} \ I_{Sc}]$ : phase

current vector,  $Zl_{abc} = \begin{bmatrix} Zl_{aa} & Zl_{ab} & Zl_{ac} \\ Zl_{ba} & Zl_{bb} & Zl_{bc} \\ Zl_{ca} & Zl_{cb} & Zl_{cc} \end{bmatrix}$ : line impedance matrix,  $I_f$ : fault current, 1-d: fault

distance;

wherein said fault location equation is derived by using the matrix inverse lemma:  $(A^{-1} + BCD)^{-1} = A - AB(C^{-1} + DAB)^{-1}DA$ , to simplify an inverse matrix calculation; and

20 wherein the fault location equation is derived by direct circuit analysis without using the conventional symmetrical component transformation method.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the power network is a 3-phase balanced network.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the power network is a 3-phase unbalanced network.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the fault location equation is derived by steps of:

25 (a) expressing the fault current  $I_f$  in terms of the phase current vector  $I_s$  by using current distribution law of a parallel network yielding:

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_f \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = Y_f [Y_f + (dZl_{abc} + Zr_{abc})^{-1}]^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I_{Sa} \\ I_{Sb} \\ I_{Sc} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ where } Y_f = \begin{bmatrix} 1/R_f & -1/R_f & 0 \\ -1/R_f & 1/R_f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ : fault}$$